

Intervention: WHO Collaborative Study

Finding: Mixed evidence

Potential partners to undertake the intervention:

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|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nonprofits or local coalitions | <input type="checkbox"/> Businesses or labor organizations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schools or universities | <input type="checkbox"/> Media |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health care providers | <input type="checkbox"/> Local public health departments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State public health departments | <input type="checkbox"/> Policymakers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitals, clinics or managed care organizations | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

Background on the intervention:

The WHO Collaborative Study evaluated a program with the goal of delaying the onset and minimizing the use of alcohol among youth. This program entailed five sessions, and was delivered to students aged 11 to 18 years in Australia, Chile, and Norway.

Findings from the systematic reviews:

A systematic review conducted by D. Gorman found mixed evidence of this program's effectiveness. Gorman asserts that when one looks at the entire range of outcomes, perhaps the program worked for specific sub-groups, but very rarely overall, and almost never over the long term.

References:

Gorman DM. Are school-based resistance skills training programs effective in preventing alcohol misuse? *Journal of Alcohol & Drug Education* 1995; 41(1):74-98.